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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/553,938	10/21/2005	Jeffry D. Watkins	X-16760A	8652
25885 ELI LILLY & (7590 04/01/201 COMPANY	1	EXAM	INER
PATENT DIVI		SCHWADRON, RONALD B		
P.O. BOX 6288 INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46206-6288			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1644	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			04/01/2011	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

patents@lilly.com

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
Office Asking Occurrence	10/553,938	WATKINS ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ron Schwadron, Ph.D.	1644	
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	on appears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence address	==
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR F WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILIN - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 of after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	NG DATE OF THIS COMMUNICA CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a replication. period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTH statute, cause the application to become ABAN	TION. y be timely filed S from the mailing date of this communic DONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on			
· · · ·	This action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for a	=	s, prosecution as to the merit	s is
closed in accordance with the practice ur	nder <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 1	1, 453 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims			
4) ✓ Claim(s) 34 and 40-51 is/are pending in t 4a) Of the above claim(s) 40-47,49 and 5 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ✓ Claim(s) 34,48,51 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction is	<u>0</u> is/are withdrawn from considera	tion.	
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Exact 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) Applicant may not request that any objection Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the country. The oath or declaration is objected to by the second se	accepted or b) objected to by to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance correction is required if the drawing(s)	. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.12	, ,
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for for a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docu 2. Certified copies of the priority docu 3. Copies of the certified copies of the application from the International E * See the attached detailed Office action for	iments have been received. iments have been received in App e priority documents have been re Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	lication No ceived in this National Stage)
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-94) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	48) Paper No(s)/ľ	nmary (PTO-413) ⁄Iail Date rmal Patent Application	

Application/Control Number: 10/553,938

Art Unit: 1644

1. Newly submitted claims 49 and 50 are directed to withdrawn species as per the previously made species elections. Accordingly, claims 49 and 50 are withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a non-elected species. See 37 CFR 1.142(b) and MPEP § 821.03.

Page 2

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

3. Claims 34,48,51 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-6 of previously copending Application No. 11/572634 (now US Patent 7,740,847). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because whilst the two sets of antibodies/compositions differ in scope (the antibodies of 11/572634 contain specific Fc region mutants), both sets of claims encompass use of the same VH and VL

Application/Control Number: 10/553,938 Page 3

Art Unit: 1644

(aka the antibody of claim 34/48) which binds CD20. The constant regions of claim 51 are art known normal antibody constant regions which could have been substituted for the mutant regions recited in the claims of US Patent 7,740,847.

Regarding applicants comments, the application cited in this rejection is now an issued US patent wherein a TD is now required to overcome said rejection. Regarding applicants comments, the claims of the issued patent recite use of antibodies with identical VH and VL sequences to those recited in claims 34/48 wherein claims 34/48 are claims which encompass additional unspecified amino acids. Regarding newly added claim 51, said claim simply recites an art known normal antibody constant regions which could be substituted for the mutant constant regions of the claims of US Patent 7,740,847.

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
- 5. Claims 34,48,51 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Business Wire.

The Business Wire reference discloses the antiCD20 antibody AME-133 (aka AME 33) which is produced by AME (the same company as the applicant of the instant invention as disclosed on parent PCT US04/15786, see 371 documents filed in the instant application). Said antibody appears to have the same properties as the claimed antibodies (see page 2 wherein said antibody is a humanized optimized antiCD20 antibody with superior affinity and killing of tumor cells in comparison to RITUXAN). The amino acid sequence of said antibody is an inherent property of said antibody. The antibody would have been present in a solution (aka a composition).

Regarding applicants comments about authorship and availability/enablement of the instant antibody, the MPEP section 716.01(c) [R-2] states:

>II. < ATTORNEY ARGUMENTS CANNOT TAKE THE PLACE OF EVIDENCE

Application/Control Number: 10/553,938 Page 4

Art Unit: 1644

The arguments of counsel cannot take the place of evidence in the record. In re Schulze, 346 F.2d 600, 602, 145 USPQ 716, 718 (CCPA 1965). Examples of attorney statements which are not evidence and which must be supported by an appropriate affidavit or declaration include statements regarding unexpected results, commercial success, solution of a long-felt need, inoperability of the prior art, invention before the date of the reference, and allegations that the author(s) of the prior art derived the disclosed subject matter from the applicant.

There is no evidence of record that the antibody referred to in the Business Wire reference was not publicly available. In addition, see page 3 of said reference which indicates a public disclosure of said antibody. In addition, the publication is authored by "Business Wire", not applicant.

Regarding applicants comments, the MPEP section 2121 states:

>I. < PRIOR ART IS PRESUMED TO BE OPERABLE/ENABLING

When the reference relied on expressly anticipates or makes obvious all of the elements of the claimed invention, the reference is presumed to be operable. Once such a reference is found, the burden is on applicant to provide facts rebutting the presumption of operability. In re Sasse, 629 F.2d 675, 207 USPQ 107 (CCPA 1980).

The prior art of record discloses the claimed antibody and is therefore presumed to be enabled.

- 6. No claim is allowed.
- 7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

Application/Control Number: 10/553,938 Page 5

Art Unit: 1644

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ron Schwadron, Ph.D. whose telephone number is 571 272-0851. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 7:30-6:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ram Shukla can be reached on 571 272-0841. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Ron Schwadron/
Ron Schwadron, Ph.D.
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1644